





# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., - AUG. 25, 1899

W. P. WALTON.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor, WILLIAM GOEBEL.  
For Lieutenant Governor, J. C. W. BECKHAM.  
For Attorney General, H. J. BEECHER.  
For Auditor, G. S. COULTER.  
For Treasurer, S. W. HAGER.  
For Secretary of State, C. BECK HILL.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, HARRY MCHESNEY.  
For Commissioner of Agriculture, ION B. NALL.  
For Railroad Commissioner, C. C. MCHORD.  
For Representative, M. F. NORTH.

## SIX PAGES

A CROWD that was variously estimated at 1,000 to 4,000, drawn together by free lunch and curiosity, heard Nominer Taylor and the other lesser lights of the republican ticket at the opening of the campaign at London Tuesday. His was the act speech of the occasion and after throwing bouquets to Gov. Bradley and making love to the L. & N. and other corporations, he launched into a tirade on the McChord, Chinn and Goebel bills. The passage of the latter, he said, was the crowning act of infamy perpetrated by the vicious Legislature of deformed democrats and degenerate Americans and to the overthrow of the unspeakable wrong he pledged all the energies of his life. All other issues he asserted, dwarf and dwindle into insignificance beside it. The cue for his arguments seem to have been gotten from the Brown bolters and his speech contained nothing new and many things untrue. He was introduced by Judge Morrow, Pratt, Marshall, Powers and others also spoke but little enthusiasm was created and no votes made, most of the crowd being thick and thin republicans any way. Before Taylor got through, less than 500 people were listening to him and Senator Debow had the thing adjourned 14 hours before the time fixed. It was the cold, clammy and lifeless opening of a campaign which can but result in signal defeat for the g. o. p.

HURRAH for Dr. Guerrant! We never could associate him with the set that nominated him for school superintendent and was sure there was some mistake. He has shown that we did not over estimate him by writing to the chairman of the committee that notified him of his selection, declining to permit the use of his name, saying that he is a Presbyterian preacher and not a politician. Mr. Richard Bibb, of this county, who thinks Guerrant the greatest preacher on earth, will read this item with joy and gladness. That perennial nuisance and religious turncoat, "Rev." G. C. Overstreet, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

CAPT. NOEL GAINES, of Frankfort, recently appointed captain in the new volunteer army, has been assigned to the 39th Infantry. By the way his appointment on recommendation of Gov. Bradley has caused another row and a rumple in the g. o. p. Gaines was chief witness against the Hunter crowd in the bribery charges and it is said that old man Godfrey Hunter came away back from Guatemala to prevent the confirmation of a previous appointment of the captain and succeeded in doing so. The governor has finally carried his point and as usual has triumphed over his enemies.

THIS is the kind of a record John Young Brown will have to defend before democrats: "In 1890 he bolted Breckinridge and voted in Congress with the republicans for the act that beat Tillden for president in 1876. John B. Thompson charges him with treachery to Hardin in 1895, and now he is industriously engaged in trying to beat the democratic ticket and put the republicans in power." Can anybody but a republican stomach this rotten record?

A DISPATCH from Shelbyville says that the Baptists there propose to indict Editor C. M. Lewis for criminal libel for his strictures on the Rev. "Curfoot" as Urey Woodson calls him. Of course this is all stuff. A preacher who would abuse a man like Kerfoot did Goebel, could not be libeled, no matter what was said about him.

JUDGE MORROW is a good man and a capable judge, but he has a bad habit of talking through his hat. In his speech at London introducing Mr. Taylor, he said that Kentucky would give the republican ticket 20,000 majority. Even the dogs laugh at such predictions as that and the woodcock goes off and commits felo de se.

The campaign headquarters of the L. & N. bolters will be in Louisville, possibly either in John Whalen's Buck or Gen. Duke's studio.

EDITOR KNOTT is tickled to death over Gen. Taylor's speech, which it contrasts with "the feeble and equivocating addresses of Goebel and Blackburn." It is hard for the astute Knott to hide his republicanism, which he endeavors to do in order to fool such democrats as are fools enough to be fooled.

It is stated that John Young Brown will make 50 speeches during the campaign. The first and last will be the same. He is the only man in the State that can make a speech over and over again without so much change as the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t. He did it in his campaign for governor.

SOME papers are wasting space telling how Bill Sweeney, the roaring bull of Marlon, has changed front with reference to Brown, but what does it matter? Sweeney is a loud mouth gas bag and a small potato of a very poor variety, which grows few in the hill.

CZAR REED is a thrifty old soul. He took good pains not to resign his seat in Congress till he made the people pay for his European trip. That is to say he has drawn his salary right along for the last six months without rendering the country any equivalent.

EDITOR KELLER, of the Carlisle Mercury, is ill at ease and keeps on stating his position. Come off, old man, beg pardon for your sins, jump in the democratic band wagon and we'll all take a ride.

The Rev. Kerfoot wants to save his wounded spirit with lucre. He has sued Editor Lewis, of the Shelbyville Sentinel, for \$25,000 damages for telling some pointed things about him.

## POLITICIANS AND POLITICS.

Judge Rives says the disaffection in Marlon doesn't amount to 100 votes.

An Ohio democratic convention endorsed the candidacy of Senator Goebel.

Ex-Speaker Reed has resigned as congressman from the 1st Maine district.

The republicans in Garrard will nominate a candidate for representative on the 25th.

Gov. Bradley has proclaimed the first Monday in September labor day and a holiday.

Mayor Sam Jones, of Toledo, has announced his candidacy for governor of Ohio on an independent ticket.

The Union Reform Party of Ohio has nominated a full State ticket with Seth Ellis at the head for governor.

There is very little defection from the regular democratic ticket in Ohio county.—Herald. Same everywhere.

Here is one of Hogjaw Taylor's lies: "Our farmers find for all they produce a ready market at the most gratifying prices."

Editor C. M. Lewis publishes a card in the Shelbyville Sentinel, expressing his regrets for the use of intemperate language with reference to Dr. Kerfoot.

Brown will open his campaign at Bowling Green Saturday in order to counteract the effect that Goebel and Blackburn will doubtless produce Monday.

At Mt. Sterling Monday the agent for the large Goebel button sold 386 at 15c and could have sold more but his stock gave out. About a bushel of the smaller ones were given away and worn.

Mr. Brown's proposition to withdraw if Goebel will quit the race in the midst of his campaign is nonsense reduced to assninity. If he wants harmony let him propose to join Goebel in submitting their claims to the democrats of any county in the State and abide the result.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

Twenty-two years ago, George Dunn was made a member of the county committee, and has served continuously as such ever since. During that time he has only been absent at two meetings of the committee and has never failed to vote the democratic ticket from stem to stern at each election.—Allen County Times.

Mr. Settle said in his Winchester speech that the most serious charge that Bill Sweeney has brought against Goebel is that he is an immigrant from Pennsylvania, and added: "If we had more democratic immigrants like Mr. Goebel and a few democrats like Mr. Sweeney would emigrate, the party in the State would be much better off."

Speaking of the London flash in his Record: "Even the orators express doubt as to whether or not a speech ever changed a vote, but the raging stump is always crowded by men of both parties who want to tell the dear 'fellersterns' how it is. We would rather take a heating than to be made to listen to a political speech or a temperance lecture."

Senator Goebel said to the Cincinnati Enquirer: "The democrats are responding grandly to our speakings, and the enthusiasm is great. Ex-Senator Blackburn has suffered much physically, but he has been encouraged all along the line by the turn-out and cheers of the boys, and is leading his ticket to victory. Everything looks encouraging wherever we have been in the State. The democrats of Kentucky are aroused to the seriousness of the situation, and will be at the polls in November to win."

If you want to go to Bowling Green tomorrow to hear Brown, you can do so on a pass by proper application.

Gov. Bob Taylor is red hot for Goebel and in a letter to the Madisonville Mail expresses both hope and belief in his election.

The Mississippi democrats yesterday nominated the Hon. A. H. Longino for governor. The platform indorses Bryan, the Chicago platform and the administration of Gov. McLaughlin.

When old Phil Thompson talked about "trickery and corruption" in his speech calling that Lexington convention to order the ruffians in the building gave an audible groan.—Oventon Herald.

Congressman H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, will speak at Lancaster next Monday, Dr. James W. Grant writes us. He spoke at Georgetown Monday last and his eloquent effort made many votes for our ticket.

## THE BROADHEAD FAIR.

The largest first day crowd in the history of the Broadhead fair was present Wednesday and it was so good that they came back yesterday and will do the same thing again today. The show of stock was A. 1 and the races were interesting and enjoyable. There was no disorder to mar the pleasure of the occasion and that the present fair will be the best in every way there is little reason to doubt.

The farmers' running race the first day was won by Oscar Spoonamore, of Rockcastle, whose horse was as fleet as a thoroughbred. The trot was won by Waller Trainor, of Richmond, with Proxy, a splendid goer. H. C. Wheeler, of Madison, got second and Will McKinney third, with Tony Hoy. Tom Francisco won the mule race, which is always an interesting feature at a country fair.

A. G. Craig, of Maresburg, won the INTERIOR JOURNAL's special premium for the best display of fruit and the "cheapest and best" will go to his address regularly for a year. G. W. Spangler, of Crab Orchard, who got the certificate, also had a good display.

The management is in high feather over the prospects of a good dividend and it looks like the highest yet will be declared. President Protheroe is seeing personally to the sprinkling and all the dust that can be is being settled. Secretary A. E. Albright is as busy as a bee, while Treasurer J. Thomas Cherry is kept busy dishing out the liberal premiums.

There was another great crowd yesterday, but Mr. E. C. Walton, who sent the above, returned home sick last night and is unable to write up the events of the day.

## CHURCHES AND PREACHERS.

Rev. Dr. James Duncan has declined the presidency of Randolph-Macon College.

The Kentucky conference will convene at Carlisle, Aug. 30, Bishop Key presiding.

Eld. Joseph Ballou will preach at Willow Grove School-house next Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Rev. W. B. Gwynn has closed a protracted meeting at Lebanon Junction with 40 accessions to the Baptist church.

Rev. Elijah Petty, pastor of the Christian church at Williamstown, will take the stump for the democratic ticket.

Rev. E. L. Ramey will preach at Hebron Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. W. M. Britt will hold communion services at same place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This service will close the conference year.

Rev. Wm. Stanley, of Danville, who was a Confederate chaplain, says that the Rev. Coleman's questions are gratuitous and discourteous, that the Louisville convention differed little from other political conventions, that he is for Goebel, because he is brave and wise, temperate and able and because he is the friend of the oppressed.

The South District Association Baptists convened at "The Fork" church with a large attendance. Hon. J. L. Bruce, of Danville, was for the 14th consecutive year elected moderator, and Ed H. Fox, of Danville, was chosen clerk.

The association will meet next year at Beach Grove, Washington county. Strong temperance resolutions were adopted, but no politics of any kind was indulged in. Four thousand communicants were represented.

D. H. Baldwin, head of the great pig and house, is dead at Cincinnati, aged 78.

Mt. Sterling had a \$45,000 fire, a grain commission company being the heaviest losers.

A vehicle was run down at a railroad crossing in Seabright, N. J., and three persons were killed and three injured.

All Russia is alarmed over the current belief that the end of the world is near and thousands have given up work entirely.

At Fordyce, Ark., a Negro pleaded guilty of having committed a murder for which two men were lynched four years ago.

Gen. Otis explains that the 11 men of the 21st Infantry who were recently drowned became panic-stricken and jumped from the boat.

A corporation is being organized in the East with capital of \$50,000,000 to buy up and operate dry goods and department stores throughout the country.

The colored State Baptist association adopted resolutions denouncing the separate coach law and virtually pledging the members of the association to vote for no candidate who does not favor its repeal. A committee was appointed to confer with the various candidates for State offices.

## LAND AND STOCK.

300 stock ewes for sale. F. P. Bishop, Hubble.

Robert Haley sold to John Hays a bunch of hogs at 34c.

A top load of 1,100 pound cattle brought 6 45 in Chicago.

George Logan sold to Matt Cohen, of Richmond, a gray mare for \$125.

The Georgetown Times reports sales of 90 cattle, 1,150 pounders, at 44c.

G. W. Jones will be in Danville Saturday afternoon with 200 good ewes.

James Thompson bought in Casey and Polaski a bunch of fat hogs at 33c to 34c.

Thirty-three mules changed hands here Monday at prices ranging all the way from \$75 to \$100.

Squire Langdon, of Solence Hill, wants to rent 75 or 100 acres of grass land. Write to him if you have it.

Bentley Bros sold to William Agnew, of Lexington, a five-year old gelding for \$135 and a four-year old for \$115.

Best cattle are worth 54c in Cincinnati, best hogs 11c, choice sheep 34c and extra lambs 54c. Stock sheep bring 34 to 44c.

F. P. Bishop bought 300 sheep of different parties at \$3 to \$3.50 and sold to J. C. Caldwell, of Boyle, 300 feeding cattle at 4c, September delivery.

Joseph Bales bought of R. H. Hutelcraft 300 spring lambs at \$5.00 per hundred. This is the highest price paid in Bourbon county this season.—News.

N. K. Tunis, agent, sold for W. W. Wallace, his farm of 120 acres, near Danville, to James McKechnie, recently of Wayne county, for about \$11,000.

Oscar Johnson, of Millersburg, has sold to J. K. Norcutt two thoroughbred Shorthorn heifers for \$350 and a bull calf for \$50.—Winchester Democrat.

Will Woodford has bought of Grannis Bros., of Fleming, 38 feeding steers at 4 35 per lb., with \$10 premium on the lot, to be delivered in October.—Paris News.

Wills & Broadwell bought about 25 mule colts at prices ranging from \$15 to \$40. Good second rate mules brought about \$25 for horse and \$45 for mare colts.—Winchester Democrat.

Five cent hogs are here. The man who predicted this price is now honored as a prophet. The market has been steadily tending upward. This is the highest price paid since August 1895.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Hon. D. L. Moore started for Colorado last Thursday, to deliver 6,000 cattle sold to some large buyers at \$29.25. This is considered the best sale of the season as everything branded goes—cows, calves etc.—Harrodsburg Sayings.

MR. STERLING.—About 2,500 cattle on the market; quality only medium. Trade was very brisk, stockmen thinking it the best day of the year. Steers weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds, sold at 44c; yearlings, 4 to 44c; heifers, 34 to 34c; cows 3 to 34c; bulls and stags, 3 to 34c; canners, 2c. Between 4,000 and 5,000 sheep on the market, which changed hands rapidly. Ewes sold from \$3.75 to \$4.10; wethers 3c; lambs, 4 to 44c. About 300 hogs averaging 150 pounds, sold to Cap Gillespie at 4c.—Sentinel.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.  
Safeguards the food against alum.  
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

J. MULCAHY,  
Special representative of  
GRUNER, HUSBELL & CO.,  
Merchant Tailors, 117 West 7th Street,  
Cincinnati, O.

Will display Samples at the St. Asaph Hotel in Stanford on the 25th of each month.

All garments fitted on. Up-to-date work. A visit is an impossibility with this method of doing business. Call and examine latest Samples Fall and Winter, 1899-1900.

## Public Sale of Land And Personalty!

On account of my extreme age and ill health, I will on

Wednesday, Sept. the 6th,

Beginning at 10 A. M., on the premises, offer to the highest and best bidder

MY FARM CONTAINING 200 ACRES,  
Of splendid land, situated on the Hustonville & Bradfordville pike about two miles west of Hustonville. The farm is well watered and improved, the improvements consisting of a large brick dwelling, good barn and necessary outbuildings, all in excellent repair. There are seven never-failing springs on the place and the land is all in a

# Grand Opening!

365 Days in the Year.

Every day a bargain day at

## THE LOUISVILLE STORE!

The extremely low prices quoted on Summer floods is to make a clean sweep and not to carry over a single dollar's worth

## OUR QUICK SALE SYSTEM!

Guarantee that nothing is shelf worn. Bargains in quality as well as prices. All our counters are bargain counters, none being more so than another.

## Brilliant Monday-Saving Chances.

Head every item  
30 Ladies' French Woven Corsets, 21 to 29, 49c, former prices 12 1/2.  
Anything in Ladies' Short Waist Corsets 49c, former prices 75c.

## YOUR CHANCE!

For cheap Percales, Windsor and Sea Island brands, 5c, former prices 12 1/2.  
Just received a full line Garniture Skirting all shades only 99c, former prices \$1.25.  
A few summer dress Skirts left in dark and light linen and duck, to close, 69c former prices \$1.

Solid Pique in Birds Eye and Bedford stripe, only 19c, former price 15c.  
100 Striped Cotton Pants, worth 39c, clearing out price 31c. A few linen Suits for men \$1.09 to close. 100 knee Pants 10c to close.

## Ladies' Oxfords at Only 49 Cents.

Men's Flow Shoes 85c. Men's Bleached Drill Drawers, ribbed ankles worth 50c, to go this week for 25c.

## Men's Gauze Shirts at 15 Cts

A crash in crash hats. Anything in Men's or Boys Crash Linen Hats only 19c. Just received an elegant and noble line of Ladies' walking hats, cycle and golf shapes 75c.  
Choice this week of Ladies' trimmed hats 99c.

## Look at Our Line of MEN'S SHIRTS.

And get prices. We can save you 25 per cent. Our Shoe and Clothing stock is full of choice bargains.  
As our space is full we cannot give prices, we invite you to come and see for your self.

## The Louisville Store.

The Cheapest House in Town.

A. URBANSKY & CO., Proprietors.

T. D. RANEY, Manager

Branch stores at Elizabethtown, Ellettsburg, Owensboro, Shelbyville, Versailles, Bardonia, Hopkinsville, Madisonville, Morgantown, Georgetown Ky., Clarksville, Tenn.

GO TO  
**M'Roberts, the Druggist,**  
—FOR—  
Drugs, School Books, Fine Stationery,  
Wall Paper, Paints and  
Oils, &c.,  
At The Lowest Cash Prices.

## Stanford Female College, STANFORD, KY.

William Shelton, President.  
Primary, Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate Departments, Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture. 31st year begins Sept. 4th. Send for catalogue to MRS. NANNIE S. SAUFLEY, Lady Principal.

## THE FOX ART GALLERY, DANVILLE, KY.

This is now the most up-to-date Gallery in Central Kentucky, having been recently equipped with the marvelous Anaglyphic Lenses; the new discovery in optical science. I wish to say to the Ladies that

## THESE LENSES FLATTER.

Just received a large stock of the very

## Latest Designs in Mouldings.

Patterns never sold in this locality before—have to be seen to be appreciated. Suitable for framing from the simplest photograph to the most elaborate paintings. Among the lot is the New French "Fleur-De-Lis" mouldings specially for suitable delicate pictures. Embroidered Mats, French Water Colors, and all pictures that require a dainty frame. When in Danville, call and see us and get our prices. We will save you money.

124 Third Street Opposite Post Office, Danville, Ky.

high state of cultivation. At the same time and place I will also sell personality, consisting of Horses, Cattle and Farming Implements.

I will also sell 50 acres of Timbered Land at the same time and place.

Terms made known on day of sale.  
T. D. English, Auctioneer.  
R. B. MAHONY, Agent, Stanford, Ky.

## FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Only the best companies represented. Inquiries solicited.  
R. B. MAHONY, Agt., Stanford.



## UNDERTAKER!

And Dealer in  
**HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c.**  
STANFORD, KY.



W. P. WALTON.



# SENATOR GOEBEL

## Outlines the Issues of the Campaign.

The keynote in the Kentucky state campaign was sounded at Mayfield on Saturday, Aug. 12, by Hon. William Goebel, Democratic nominee for governor. Six thousand of the stalwart Democracy of Graves, the barren Democratic county of the state, gathered at the county seat and gave enthusiastic welcome to the standard bearer of the party.

Senator Goebel, in his speech, clearly defined the issues of the campaign. His arguments were telling and clear. During the delivery of his oration, Mr. Goebel was momentarily overcome by the intense heat, an incident which for a time caused some alarm. He was compelled to give way to Senator Blackburn, who made an eloquent defense of the principles of Democracy, and at its conclusion, Senator Goebel finished his masterly address.

The immense meeting was held in the shadeless courthouse yard at Mayfield, and despite the great heat, the auditors remained to the very last. On the platform was noticed an immense picture of Hon. William J. Bryan, which the crowd cheered again and again.

Senator Blackburn and Senator Goebel were escorted to the speaker's stand by Hon. Samuel Crossland and Judge J. E. Holdings of Mayfield. Tumultuous cheering greeted the party. Mr. Crossland acted as chairman, and in his introductory address eulogized Mr. Goebel's public and private record. Mr. Crossland also scathingly referred to the bolter's meeting at Mayfield.

"I now introduce to you, gentlemen," said Mr. Crossland, "our candidate, Senator Goebel, who will lead our fight in the coming campaign, who will help us to assure the re-election to the senate of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn and carry to a glorious victory the banner of Mr. W. J. Bryan." [Cheers.]

Mr. Goebel said:

"Fellow Citizens: We are entering upon the initial battle of the great national conflict of 1899. Now, as in 1896, the corrupt and corrupting forces that seek to perpetuate their control of government, to enrich themselves at the expense of the masses of the people, are engaged in an effort fraudulently to take Kentucky's electoral vote from Bryan and transfer it to McKinley, to prevent the election to the federal senate of Blackburn, Kentucky's foremost champion of bimetalism, and to subject Kentucky permanently to the domination of Hannan and Hunterism, and all that they imply.

### FOE OF DEMOCRACY.

#### Big Railway Corporation Arraigned For Dipping in Politics.

"In 1896 the most effective instrument that aided in fraudulently taking Kentucky's electoral vote from Bryan and giving it to McKinley was the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. Today the chief influence that is endeavoring to repeat the foul work of 1896 is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. Now, as in 1896, the means employed to this end are the subsidizing of newspapers, the coercion and intimidation of employees and dependents, and an attempt to divide the Democratic party.

"The true reason for this course of the most powerful monopoly of the commonwealth is found not so much in the pretended apprehension of hostile state legislation for no such legislation is or has been proposed—but in the fact that those who own and control that corporation have a greater interest than any other persons on earth in the maintaining of the single gold standard.

"The Louisville and Nashville Railroad company is controlled by the Belmonts, who are and for many years have been the American representatives of the Rothschilds. Mr. August Belmont is the chairman of the executive board of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. The Cleveland-Carlisle gold bond sale contract was signed August Belmont & Co., on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Sons of London, and themselves.

"None have a greater interest in maintaining the single gold standard than the Rothschilds and the Belmonts, because they are the largest holders of American securities on earth. The agency through which they can most effectively work in Kentucky is the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. Now, as in 1896, that corporation employs every known engine of coercion and intimidation against the Democratic party.

"Now, as in 1896, it uses the money gathered by it from the people of Kentucky to send broadcast over the commonwealth many thousands of free

copies of newspapers that it has subsidized, containing every assault upon the Democratic party and its candidates of malignancy and mendacity can invent.

"Indeed, this year the people of Kentucky are plainly told by the president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, Mr. Milton H. Smith, in an open letter, that that corporation is engaged in the effort to defeat the Democratic party and its candidates; and, furthermore, that it will deal from this effort only when a pledge is given not to do anything to which those who control the affairs of that corporation object.

"The other words, the owners of this corporation, which the people of Kentucky created by act of their general assembly, assume to decide for the people of the commonwealth what laws shall, and what laws shall not, be enacted, and what laws shall, and what laws shall not, be enforced.

"There is, therefore, distinctly and unequivocally presented to the people of Kentucky the question whether their laws shall be made and executed by themselves, through their duly chosen servants, or whether the exercise of the highest power of government shall be turned over to the most powerful corporation in the commonwealth.

"I do not believe that the people of Kentucky are ready to abandon government of, by and for the people, and to substitute therefor government by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, for the benefit of the Rothschilds and the Belmonts. But that question must be determined in this contest. [Applause.]

"There is no fact better established than that during the canvass preceding the recent Democratic convention, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company left undone nothing within its power to control the action of that convention. That that attempt failed is sufficiently attested by the platform adopted and the ticket nominated by the convention and the open letter of Mr. Milton H. Smith. And when this corporation failed to control the Democratic state convention, then its agents attempted to break up that convention, in order to prevent the nomination of candidates upon the platform that had been adopted.

"Pending the Democratic canvass the Republican state newspaper organ, the Louisville Commercial, on March 24, 1899, said in its editorial page concerning the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company and its attempt to control the Democratic state convention:

"A Republican View.  
"It appears, therefore, that at least one railway corporation in Kentucky is in politics up to its neck, and the fact is of great interest and concern to the people of this state. That it is a menace to the public welfare is not open to a doubt. That it is a violation of property for a corporation which is a common carrier and which enjoys the use of a valuable public franchise to thus invade the domain of politics is equally clear. That it breeds consequences to the state is a matter of course. The interests of Kentucky of the gravest significance will not be decided by any citizen who will reflect upon the existing situation and note how similar it is to that which has prevailed in other states just preceding their domination by the railway interests.

"If a railroad corporation may boldly set about to nominate a candidate for governor without indignantly and overwhelming protest from the people, it will of course not stop at so modest a beginning in the exercise of political power. If it needs a governor to do its will, it needs also a legislature, and railroad commissioners, and an attorney general, and a complete staff of subservient state officials. And if it may have and own a governor, it may have and own all the others. It need not stop half way in its determination to control the making and the execution of the laws, also a legislature will not. For, if it may control in legislation and then in executive direction, it may ultimately fix by law its own rates for the carriage of freight and passengers, and compel every business interest in Kentucky to pay tribute to its insatiable greed.

"The Commercial utters this note of warning to the people of Kentucky, and it admonishes the great railway company which appears to be chiefly concerned that it is entering upon a dangerous campaign. It may nominate for governor, but it will subsequently face the infamy and disgrace of the people. It will not be permitted to govern this state. It would better not undertake the job.

"When that editorial was published the Republican party leaders feared that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, if it controlled the Democratic state convention, would desert the Republican party, and fail to support it with the sinews of war in the approaching election, because if that corporation could control the Democratic convention, dictate its platform and nominate its candidates, it would have no need of the Republican party in Kentucky.

"Notwithstanding this warning of the Republican state organ, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company has undertaken the job of electing a governor and other state officers; but it is attempting to elect, not the Democratic, but the Republican candidate. This attempt is the menace to the public welfare; the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company will face an infuriated people at the polls, and it will not be permitted to govern the state, although it has undertaken the job. [Applause.]

### SILVER AN ISSUE.

#### Kentucky Democratic Platform Favors the White Metal.

"The platform adopted by the Democracy of Kentucky this year is as clear and unequivocal a defense of all the forces of monopoly and concentrated wealth as the national platform of 1896 itself. It reaffirms without qualification that national platform, and insists upon the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Money is a measure of value, a medium of exchange. It is an established economic principle that as the volume of primary money, which is the basis of all business exchanges, decreases, the value of all property measured in the medium of exchange decreases. And as the volume of primary money increases, the value of property measured in or by it increases. Also, as the amount of primary money is lessened, the purchasing power of the dollar is increased. From the foundation of the government until 1873 gold and silver constituted primary money of this country—being freely received at the mints without discrimination against either metal, and without charge for refutation. In 1873, without demand therefor from any political party, without open or public demand for a business interest, but secretly and surreptitiously, silver was de-

monetized and gold was made the sole primary money. The volume of primary money was cut in half; the value of all things measured in money was likewise cut in half, and the value or purchasing power of all credits was doubled. This act was done in the interests of the holders of the bonds and other securities of the American people.

"It doubted the value or purchasing power of the dollar the American people grew; it depreciated at least one-half the value of all property that the American people possessed or might possess. The great creditor nation of the world in 1873 was England; and the great debtor nation of the world in 1893 was the United States was the great debtor nation. The act of 1873 imposed upon this country the bimetallic system of the greatest creditor of this country, England. That system is as much a British policy as the present is a Democratic policy. The only way to restore the value of the dollar is to return to the bimetallic system of the founders of the republic. The struggle for the return to this system has now continued for a quarter of a century. That struggle must succeed. The demonization of silver was a fraud upon the people of this country. It was a robbery from every laborer and producer. It was done by avarice, and will be undone by justice. The Democracy of Kentucky, now as in the past, in this contest sides with the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes. The Republican party now, as in the past, ranges itself with the idle holders of idle capital, with the bondholder and the money changer. The Democrats of Kentucky declare that their faith in bimetallicism is a fraud upon the people, and that the necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by President McKinley and the congress when, in 1897, a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid us in re-establishing bimetallicism; that the commission to secure European co-operation establishes the fact that the free coinage of silver can come only through the independent action of the United States, and that the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallicism can be maintained. The opposition to that ratio is confined to those who oppose bimetallicism at any ratio, and to those who ignore the reasons which led three national conventions to adopt it.

"And in order to emphasize, as nothing else could, the issue of the coinage of silver, the Democracy of Kentucky have in their platform nominated as their candidate for the presidency next year William Jennings Bryan, and as their candidate to succeed William Lindsay in the federal senate Joseph C. S. Blackburn. [Great cheering.]

### DEADLY TRUSTS.

#### Policy of the Democratic and Republican Parties Aply Compared.

"The Democratic platform pledges the party to renewed efforts to suppress the trusts. It declares in favor of an amendment to the anti-trust statute now on the statute books making nonenforceable any contract made by any trust, or any member of any trust, with a view to fix or regulate prices or control production. In other words, no trusts, and no member of any trust or combination, shall be permitted to recover in the courts of the commonwealth the price of any article that is the product of any trust.

"The trust is among the greatest of the evils of the time. Trusts are formed and operated through corporations. The corporation is a creature of the government. Theoretically all corporations are created for the public good. When they abuse that power, and when they use their power to the detriment of the public welfare, laws should be enacted to prevent the abuses or to revoke the privileges abused.

"The tendency of the trusts of this day is to produce a condition like that which was produced by what was known as the feudal system in Europe and in Asia. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history books teach us that in that time and under that system nearly all wealth—which then consisted largely in land—was owned by a select class known as the nobility. The great body of the people were tenants and servants upon the land, and they were held to the soil by a feudal system. With the development of constitutional liberty the feudal system disappeared. The trust of this day tends to impoverishment of the many to enrich the few. It means corruption of government, the purchase of special privileges and the power thus acquired to plunder the masses of the people. It enables its operators to control both production and consumption. It robs producer, consumer and employee alike. It means what the concentration of great wealth in the hands of the few means in all ages. Our history



# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., - AUG. 25, 1899

E. C. WALTON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

## IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the Editor at once.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

## Stanford Fair!

Colored Association.

Thursday, Sept. 21-23 Days.

Big Premiums for Roadster Rings, Big Premiums for Saddle Horses, Big Premiums in All Rings, A Great Time is Expected.

A. CARR, Pres.; C. S. HAYNES, Secy.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO

RABENSTEIN, HARRIS & CONNER,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Central Covington Stock Yards, Covington Ky., or Union Stock Yards, Cincinnati, O. When shipping East bill our cure privilege selling Central Covington Stock Yards. We will make it to your advantage and give four stock our personal attention. 24-4m

## Central Covington Stock Yards, Covington, Ky.,

Are located so as to offer Special Inducements to the shippers South of the Ohio River in saving them extra expense and time. In addition to the local buyers there will be

Eastern & Foreign Buyers on the Market

For all kinds of stock. When shipping East don't fail to consign our cure privilege selling which will be of benefit to you.

CENTRAL COVINGTON STOCK YARD CO.



## A Family Carriage

That combines beauty and comfort with convenience, is one of our well made, easy riding and elegant surreys. It is unexcelled for workmanship, durability and comfort, and will give more satisfaction for general family use than other carriages made. We are selling them Cheap and Fast.

B. K. Wearen & Son, Opp. Court-House, Stanford, Ky.

a maximum rate unfair to them is fixed the courts will prevent its enforcement. So that the claim of Governor Bradley, made in his veto message upon the McChord bill, that it is dangerous to confer upon the railroad commission power to fix rates, is wholly unfounded. [Applause.]

"The other objection to the McChord bill most frequently made by railroad managers and apparently concurred in by the Republican party leaders in Kentucky is that the subject of railway rates and discrimination and extortion is one with which only experts are fitted to deal, and that therefore the matter must not be submitted to a railroad commission, which may be composed of ordinary citizens. This is the same argument that the stogie gold standard advocate makes upon the free coinage question. He, too, says this is a profound, an occult question. I have studied it, and you have not. Leave it to me, and I shall attend to it for you."

"The people of Kentucky pay annually many millions of dollars to the railway corporations. The present state of the law leaves it within the power of railroad managers, by means of extortion and discrimination, to destroy the business of some communities and persons and to build up that of others at will. No such uncontrolled power should reside anywhere in a freegovernment."

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

Democratic Platform Favors the Law Reducing the Price.

"The Democratic platform favors, and the Republican platform opposes, the enactment of a law reducing the prices of schoolbooks used in the common schools of the state. At the last session there was passed by the house of representatives a bill upon this subject, offered by Mr. Chinn of Mercer county. This bill fixed a maximum of prices for schoolbooks, on an average, one-third less than the prices now fixed by the school book trust, but that maximum was still 10 per cent above the average maximum price fixed by a similar law that has been a successful operation in Indiana for 10 years. In the house of representatives and in the senate every Republican vote was cast against this bill."

"What good reason can there be why the same school books, manufactured and sold by the same corporation, should in Kentucky cost 43 per cent, or nearly one-half, more than they cost in the adjoining state of Indiana? Such is the fact, solely because the law permits it, and because the representatives of the Republican party in the last general assembly, at the bidding of the lobbyists of the book trust. If there be anything that ought to be made as nearly free as air as the law can make it, it is the opportunity of every child in the commonwealth to get an education."

"The Democracy of Kentucky affirms that it is as true now as it was when Jefferson wrote it, the Declaration of Independence, that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' and that this applies to all peoples everywhere. They affirm that this nation should no more have a British colonial policy than it should have a British financial policy; that what would have been 'criminal aggression' in Cuba is 'criminal aggression' in the Philippines, and therefore they denounce the policy of the present national administration in these islands. The only redeeming feature of the Republican policy of imperialism is the bravery and heroism of the American soldiers. [Applause.]

"The Republican party in this campaign appeals to the people for support upon the record of the present Republican state administration. The present state administration came into power upon the claim that its Democratic predecessors had unnecessarily increased the public debt, raised the rate of taxation and mismanaged the public funds. 'Let us look at the books,' said they in the campaign of 1895, 'and we will show these things.' For nearly four years Kentucky has had Republican rule; the Republicans have had the books, but there has been no change there now, even a pretense that during Democratic administration a single cent was misappropriated. The present Republican administration, when appealing to the people for support in 1895, promised, if elected, to reduce the expenses of government. It has increased them. It promised to reduce the rate of taxation, but has increased it. It promised to reduce the public debt, but has increased it. It promised to raise the per capita annual allowance for school children, but has decreased it. Never in the history of the commonwealth were there such scandals in the management of the prisons and insane asylums as under Republican management. The Republican platform complains that by legislation enacted at the last session of the general assembly it was deprived of the control of the penitentiaries. The Democratic wardens and other officials in charge of the penitentiaries when the Republican administration came into power had been appointed for terms fixed by law. The Republican administration turned them out. Democrats out long before the expiration of their terms. The Republican management increased the cost of the penitentiaries. The Democratic management under the new law has not only decreased the cost of maintaining and operating the penitentiaries, but has made them self-sustaining."

"By the vote of the entire Republican membership of both houses of the general assembly at its last session there was prevented the passage of a law reducing to a just charge the prices of school books now fixed by the book trust, and by a like vote of the Republicans of the general assembly there was prevented the enactment of a proper and effective anti-trust law. 'Nearly every bill passed by the general assembly that would have given people relief from oppressive burdens was vetoed by the Republican governor—chief among which was the McChord bill to prevent extortion and discrimination in freight rates by railroad corporations, and both upon its original passage and upon the question of passing it over the veto every Republican vote was cast against this bill. This bill was entirely in the interest of the masses of the people of the commonwealth."

"The governor vetoed the 'fellow-servants bill,' which would have given the same right of compensation for injury to, or death of, railway employees by reason of negligence that the law gives to strangers. This bill, if approved, would have given a large class of employees who daily hazard their lives, for an inconsiderable compensation, in a public service, the same right that the law gives the traveler upon the highway. The gross discrimination that this bill would have eliminated from our law was removed from the law of England 20 years ago by a bill offered by Mr. Gladstone."

"The governor even vetoed the bill requiring railway companies to carry bicycles as baggage."

### As to Newspaper Support.

"In view of this record of the Republican party, there is but one thing that compares with the superb effrontery of the platform of that party, and that thing is the effort of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company and its newspapers, attorneys and paid agents to 'save' William Jennings Bryan, Joseph C. S. Blackburn and the national Democratic platform of 1896."

"As to the support which the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times are giving the Democratic ticket I have this to say—and in making this statement I speak for all the candidates upon the state ticket and for the state committees, including the distinguished chairman of the campaign committee, Senator Blackburn: The support of the state ticket by the Courier-Journal and Times was and is wholly uncalculated by any candidate upon the state ticket or by any member of the Democratic organization. It is purely voluntary upon the part of the owners of those newspapers. There is not, nor will there be, any obligation of any kind due from the Democracy of Kentucky, nor from any of its candidates, to any one for that support. No favor or recognition of any kind will be accorded to those newspapers, nor to any one connected with them, for that support, nor upon any other account. Nothing whatever of the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, nor of the declarations of the state platform of this year, nor of the devotion of the party to Bryan and Blackburn will be surrendered or shared because of this support by those newspapers, nor upon any other account. Our position with reference to this matter is precisely that of Mr. Bryan, as stated in his recent letter to Mr. Woodson, namely:

"It is not the policy of the party to drive people away from it, but rather to invite people into the party. The party stands committed to the doctrines set forth at Chicago, and while it will not turn its back upon those doctrines in order to gain the friendship of Gold Democrats, it does not and should not reject the support of any who are willing to aid in vindicating the principles of the platform by electing candidates who are pledged to those principles."

"The Louisville Dispatch was established with the money of 2,000 Democrats in the hour of Democracy's peril. It has fallen into the hands of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. It is the blackest traitor that has ever attempted to destroy the Democratic party. The election law, which it now denounces and calls upon the Republican government to have repealed at a special session of the general assembly, was passed by its aid, and after the enactment of that law it claimed exclusive credit for it."

"The people of Kentucky are to determine this year whether next year Kentucky's vote will be counted as it will be cast for Bryan for president and for the national platform of 1896, or whether the theft of Kentucky's vote perpetrated in 1896 shall be repeated; whether another Deboe or some Democratic renegade, or Joseph C. S. Blackburn shall succeed William Lindsay in the federal senate; whether British financiers or American voters shall control this nation's financial policy; whether the trusts or the people shall rule; whether imperialism shall replace Democracy; whether the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company is the servant or the master of the people of this commonwealth. The issues are clearly drawn, emphatically presented. There ought not to be, there cannot be, doubt as to the verdict." [Loud and continued applause.]

There is more faith in this section of the country than in any other district, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and tried to cure it, and constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven it to be a constitutional disease. It is cured by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on blood and purifies the system. They often one hundred dollars to cure it. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Danville Fair, August 30th, 31st and Sept. 1st. Low rates from all points between Georgetown and Somerset. Greatest Fair ever held by the Danville Association is promised this year. \$2,000 in premiums. Fine military band in attendance, big balloon ascension. Great display of live stock. Pleanty of innocent amusements. Reduced rate tickets on sale for this occasion, good until Sept. 2d, to return. Ask your ticket agent for full particulars.

### FORNED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Miller of a Danville, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most drunken condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes swollen, tongue coated, and I was unable to walk and talk. I was gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately a friend of mine, Mr. J. C. Ayer, advised me to try his great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I have saved my life and raised the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 30c a bottle at Penny's Drug Store.

WEAK EYES MADE STRONG. One vision made clear, eyes removed and granulated lids or sore eyes of any kind speedily and effectually cured by the use of Rutherford's Eagle Eye Salve. It's put up in tubes, and sold on a guarantee. For sale at Penny's Drug Store.

### SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Shelby county white fair, Shelbyville, Aug. 22-25. One fare for the round trip. Sale 22nd, 23rd, 24th and for morning trains the 25th, final limit Aug. 26th.

Shelby county colored fair, Shelbyville, Aug. 30th, 31st and Sept. 1st. One fare for the round trip. Sale Aug. 30th, 31st, and morning trains Sept. 1st, final limit Sept. 2nd.

Louisville colored fair association, Louisville, Aug. 22-26. One fare for the round trip. Sale Aug. 23th and 26th, final limit Aug. 28.

For further information call on nearest Agent Southern Ry. W. H. TAYLOR, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

A postoffice has been established at Resco, Pulaski county, W. A. Gregory, postmaster.

## A LYNCHING BEE SPOILED

Too Much Attention Paid to the Etiquette of the Occasion.

"I DON'T take the personal interest in lynchings that I used to," said Uncle Atkinson, as he sat on the veranda of his hotel at Fresno, Cal., talking over the recent lynchings in the south. "It isn't entirely because I am getting old, but the last lynching party I took part in disgusted me with the whole business. You see, Pete Lansing stole a horse and we got a party together and started out after him. Pete gave us quite a chase, but at last we struck a hot trail near Pine Bluffs, and then we gained on him so fast that when our little party of vigilantes swept around the curve at the foot of the hills Pete was only half a mile ahead and pushing his horse at a gallop across the prairie. We called to him to stop, of course, he couldn't hear us at that distance, and as he knew we wanted to hang him for horse stealing, he wouldn't have stopped if he had heard, but it was the first time since we organized that the Diamond Center Vigilantes had been called out, and we wanted to do things in proper style. So we formally summoned Pete to surrender. Dick Evans, our leader, wanted everything done exactly right, but I and some of the other boys think he was too particular on this occasion. A swell lion tour society affair is one thing and a lynching bee is another, and there isn't any use trying to combine them."

"However that may be, after we had called upon Pete to stop we thought we had done all that 'etiquette,' an Dick called it, required, and we began to pump bullets at him. Pretty soon one of the bullets struck his horse and it tumbled over. Pete knew there wasn't any use running after that, so he lit a cigarette—he was a sort of a dude in some ways—and waited for us to come up."

"Guess we've got you this time, Pete," says Dick.

"Looks that way," replies Pete, as calm and unconcerned as if he didn't have any part in the show. "What is the next thing on the programme?"

"The nearest trees were about half way up the pine hills, and we allowed the first thing to be done was to take Pete to where the trees were. 'After we reach a tree we won't have much trouble finding out what to do next,' Mr. Pete Lansing," said one of the boys in an ugly kind of way. The man who spoke had lost three or four good horses that season, and was feeling kind of sore over it, but Pete looked quite hurt at being talked to in this kind of fashion, and Dick Evans spoke up:

"That'll do for you, Tom. That's no kind of a way to speak to a man who is almost dead."

"But our troubles had only begun. Pete's horse was dead and he swore that he wasn't going to walk to the pine hills. 'Nobody ever heard of a man tramping a mile to his own hanging. You fought me fair and square,' says Pete, 'and I don't kick on that, but I ain't going to hoof it across this prairie. A man in my position ought to have a little politeness shown him.'"

"Jim Haly, who runs the Crescent saloon, happened to have a deck of cards in his pocket and he proposed that we throw around and the low man give up his horse to Pete. We all agreed to this, and Pete being in one way our guest we let him deal. That made a delay, for Pete didn't himself the low hand, and as he didn't have any horse we had to deal again. One of the boys got stuck this time, so Pete took his horse and we started out for the pine hills."

"It was pretty dark when we reached the hills, but one of the party got out a rope and we thought the business would be over in a few minutes. But here Pete made another kick. For a man who was going to be hanged he was the most particular, bothersome fool I ever ran across."

"I don't want to be hung right here alongside of the road where everybody will see me. Take me a little ways into the woods and do the job there."

"But we want your body to be an example," says Dick Evans, sort of doubtfully.

"That made Pete mad. 'Example,' he snarled. 'I take a horse, you boys catches me and string me up. So far all right. But I don't want my body used as the tag end of a Sunday school lesson. Besides, what kind of a thing would that be to show strangers thinking to invest their money in the growing town of Diamond Center? You fellows ain't got any patriotism. Example! Example be hanged!' says Pete, scornfully."

"There seemed to be a lot of sense in what Pete said, so we pushed on about a hundred yards into the woods. It was pretty dim outside by this time, and in among the trees it was really dark, but Pete was riding in the middle of the party, and it didn't look as if there was any way in which he could escape. Pretty soon we reached a tree with big boughs hanging low down, just the tree for what we wanted."

"I guess this will do all right," says Dick, who was riding ahead.

"We stopped, and one of the boys threw the end of the rope over the bough of the tree, while I fixed the noose about Pete's neck. Pete had been riding with his head down, as if he was thinking pretty hard, and not paying much attention to what was going on, but when he felt the rope about his neck he looked up sorrowfully and disgusted, rather than angry."

"I guess that this is the first time any of you boys have ever taken part in a festivity of this kind," says he, sort of sarcastic like.

"We allowed it was."

"Well, it is a good thing you have me, a resident of Diamond Center, to try it on first, for you would make the

camp a laughing stock if you acted this way with a stranger. I wish I had time to give you a rehearsal," says Pete, kind of regretfully, "but it's growing too dark. Why, I actually believe you fellows would jerk a man over the pearly gates without giving him a chance to say a few last words and speak a little prayer."

"We all was silent at this, for we had forgotten all about that part of the programme. So Pete dropped off his horse and went over to a little bush a few feet away from the tree we had thrown the rope over. Then he began to pray. I don't claim to be an authority on prayers, but I have always said that was no slouch of a prayer. Pete began with the Diamond Center camp and recommended every man, woman and child in it to the Lord. Most of them needed it, but it made a long prayer. Then he prayed for the sheriff of the county, and after that for the governor of the state. From the governor he went to the president. Then we thought he was through and everybody drew a long breath and prepared to get down to the regular business of the meeting."

"But Pete opened his eyes and looked at us reproachfully, and then started in as if he was just getting his second wind. The queen of England, the emperor of Germany, all the big foreign ducks Pete could think of were remembered to the Lord, and then, just as we were getting so impatient we couldn't have stood it much longer, Pete polished off his prayer with a general sort of blessing which took in all the parties he hadn't mentioned by name. It was a good prayer and covered the ground, but it took an awful long time."

"There didn't seem to be anything to interfere with the work we had assembled together to perform," as Pete styled it in his prayer, when all of a sudden Pete cried out:

"My God, boys. The woods are on fire."

"We all looked as hard as we could, but didn't see anything."

"Yes, they are," said Pete. "Look, you can just see the blaze away off to the northwest."

"Now, Pete had sort of entered into the spirit of the occasion so cheerfully and seemed so anxious to have the first



IT WAS A GOOD PRAYER, AND COVERED THE GROUND.

lynching of the Diamond Center vigilantes go off just right that none of us suspected him of being the treacherous hound he really was. We all looked off to the northwest as hard as we could for a minute or two."

"Your eyes are off, Pete," says I, turning around to where he had been. But there wasn't any Pete, only away down the gully we could hear some one tramping down the bushes and running for all he was worth."

"We all rushed into the underbrush, but it wasn't any place for horses; besides, it was too dark to see much of anything. That thief of a Pete Lansing had run away from us in the first place until his horse was shot, and then he said he couldn't be hung anywhere except on the pine hills, and then, all the time pretending that he was anxious for the credit of the camp, he had prayed until it was too dark for us to see anything. He was nothing but a hypocrite, and played it low down on the boys who had always treated him right and were trying to send him off in good style. What became of him I don't know and don't care. None of the Diamond Center boys ever heard of him again."

"Two or three times since then the boys have wanted to get up lynching parties on appropriate occasions, but I have always said: 'No; if you catch a man cheating at cards or stealing a horse, shoot him. If you don't catch him, let the sheriff. But as for lynching parties, count me out. I am disgusted with them.'—N. Y. Sun."

### Colors That Never Run.

"I like this pattern well enough," said the customer, who had dropped in to look at some ribbons, "but I'm afraid the colors will run."

"Hm, ma'am!" indignantly answered the patriotic shopman. "Red, white and blue! They never run!" Whereupon the woman bought 43 yards.—Chicago Democrat.

### He Never Smiled Again.

"Is it true," asked the funny individual from St. Louis, "that trains don't stop at Chicago unless they are flagged?"

"Well, even if it is, it might be worse," replied the Chicago man. "I understand they never stop at St. Louis because they can't find the place."—Chicago Evening News.

### The Forned Philosopher.

"No," said the Forned Philosopher, "I didn't turn up my nose because the woman was wearing rational dress. I don't mind the women wearing that kind of clothes. All I object to is the awful expression of countenance they put on at the time."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Danville Fair.

August 30, 31, Sept 1.

\$2,000.00 IN PREMIUMS.

FOR ROADSTERS, SADDLERS, CATTLE, MULES, HOGS, JACK STOCK, SHEEP, ETC.

Premiums \$10.00 to \$100.00

CAKE WALKS, MULE RACES, FANCY TURNOUTS.

FINE MILITARY BAND.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO H. C. BRIGHT, Secy.

The 50th Session of MILLERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE

OPENS SEPT. 6, 1899.

With buildings and grounds greatly improved, course of study revised and extended, a large, competent and religious faculty, this

Well-Known Female College

Enters upon its jubilee year under the most flattering circumstances. The verdict of those who have known the college from its beginning is that it is never so well equipped in all respects as at present.

We invite the Most Critical Investigation

of all our claims, believing that you will decide that your daughter will not only be carefully and thoroughly trained in all things but will also be SAFE in our school. Write for catalogue to

REV. C. C. FISHER, A. M., Millersburg, Ky.

The State College of Kentucky,

Offers The Following Courses.

Agricultural, Mechanical, Engineering, Electrical, Engineering, Civil Engineering, Classical, Normal School, and Five Scientific Courses, each of which covers four years in the College proper and leads to a degree.

Its Faculty contains twenty-nine professors. Its grounds, buildings and equipments represent \$450,000 in value. Its laboratories, Chemical, Physical, Biological, Botanical, Geological, Physiological, Mechanical and Electrical are the largest and best in Kentucky.

Each Legislative District is entitled by law to free tuition, room rent, fuel, and lights for four properly prepared students in the college proper, and to an equal number in the Normal Department, all to be appointed by the County Superintendent. Annual of other colleges in Kentucky are entered in post graduate course. Entrance examinations Sept. 11, 12 and 13. For catalogue and other information, apply to

JAS. K. PATTERSON, Ph. D., LL. D., Lexington, Ky. President

Session Begins September 14

C&O ROUTE 3 HOURS

QUICKEST TO New York, Boston AND EASTERN CITIES.

TWO ELECTRIC LIGHTED VESTIBULE DINING CAR TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY

GET W. BARREY, Jr., Pass. Agent, LEXINGTON, KY.

MONON ROUTE

The Favorite Line

LOUISVILLE TO CHICAGO.

Trains Morning and Evening from Union Station, 10th and Broadway.

Passengers desiring information and rates to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and points in the far West, including California, should address

Frank J. Reed, Gen. Pass. Agt., E. H. Bacon, Dist. Pass. Agt.

W. H. McDoel, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Charles H. Rockwell Traffic Mgr.

Southern Railway

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST SYSTEM.

PENETRATES EIGHT GREAT STATES

Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi.

Through Sleeping Cars

Between Louisville and the South.

THREE DAILY TRAINS

Each way between Louisville and Lexington

W. A. TURK, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

W. H. TAYLOR, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.



# THE INTERIOR JOURNAL

LEXINGTON, KY., - AUG. 25, 1899

C. WALTON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

SODA WATER, ice cold, pure and refreshing at Penny's Drug Store.

Best materials combined with skill and accuracy insure good suits. No other methods are ever used in our prescription work. Penny's Drug Store.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIETY GOSSIP.

W. D. HIGHT went up to Gray's yesterday.  
Mrs. W. E. BLACKBURN, of Louisville, is visiting Mrs. M. C. Sandley.  
CHARLES F. BROWN, of Russellville, spent a few days with friends here.  
Mrs. R. A. SMITH, of Lawson, Mo., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hight.  
Mrs. T. S. WOOD, Jr., and children returned to Knoxville yesterday morning.

MR. S. M. ALLEN, who has been over to see his wife, returned home yesterday.

MRS. W. T. WILLIAMS, of Lexington, is visiting her brothers, the Walters.

MRS. M. E. FISH has rented Mr. E. A. Waller's residence on East Main street.

T. P. TITTLE, of the Turnersville section, is visiting his daughter near Somerset.

BORN to the wife of Lewis Cook, a boy, which he has sensibly named William Goebel.

MRS. J. E. PORTMAN went to Louisville this morning to visit her brother, J. T. Carson.

MISS WILLIE VEDDERA DAWSON is back from a pleasant visit to friends at Nicholasville.

MISS HULLEN HOCKER and Mabel Dye, of Hustonville, are with Miss Lucile Cooper.

M. F. HARKIN went to Parkersville yesterday to organize a Maccabee lodge of 25 members.

ESSIE C. W. ADAMS and J. H. Baker, of Hustonville, are luxuriating at Crab Orchard Springs.

J. B. TUCKER, of the West End, was here Tuesday advertising his father's sale, which occurs Sept. 8th.

MRS. H. K. WEAVER accompanied the Misses Margaret and Nan Denton to Lexington Wednesday.

THE Advocate says that Samuel W. Kenefee is tickled to death for being taken for Senator Goebel the other day.

MR. T. D. RANEY has information that his brother, W. G. Raney, of Danville, is very low and can last but a few days.

MR. AND MRS. A. G. WHITLEY, of Louisville, and Mrs. H. C. Bright, of Danville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farley.

LITTLE MISS KATHERINE GREGORY entertained a dozen or so of her little friends very charmingly Wednesday afternoon.

DR. A. S. PRICE will go over to his mother's in Gaffard for a rest tomorrow and will not be at his office again until Sept. 4.

MR. W. H. PENNY, George Deed, I. W. Fish and C. C. Carson are giving the Broadhead band make music in the fair.

MR. A. C. SINE, a Stanford (Ky.) lumber merchant, and daughter, Miss Hunle, are at the Palace.—Cincinnati Enquirer, 23d.

MISS R. J. PEPPLES and mother, of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Nellie Harmon, of the West End, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dunn.

AP NEWS is at the Broadhead fair advertising Miss Searcy's photograph establishment. She will spend from Aug. 28 to Sept. 2 there.

MISS BETTIE LEWIS returned from Livingston yesterday, where she had a millinery. Miss Laura Nelson came with her and is her guest.

MISS STE WITT, of Kingston, is at Mrs. G. W. Brown's and is making a visit and Miss Minnie Munday will go to Harrodsburg on a visit.

MRS. J. S. ARMSTRONG and little grandson, Fox, were here yesterday en route from Texas to visit her parents, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. White, at Lancaster.

MR. HOWARD BRUCE, it is understood, will during the next term of Centre College be an assistant to Prof. Gordon in the department of Physics and Chemistry.—Advocate.

MRS. J. F. EMMISTON, accompanied by her son Robert and wife, and Miss Carl Culler, all of Crab Orchard, are guests of Dr. W. W. Hurlin and wife, Richmond Register.

MR. E. L. DUDDERAR, engineer on the Birmingham Division of the L. & N., is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Duddar, and is looking ill. Mr. John Tellman, of Louisville, with him.

T. A. ROYSE, a good Garrard county subscriber, was here Wednesday afternoon returning from a trip to Metcalf and Adair counties. He tells us he found very few bolts but lots of Goebels in his travels.

MR. J. B. OWENS is back from Cumberland Falls, where he says the most extensive improvements are being made. He will take his wife thither next week and they will run the hotel the new company, which means it will be first-class.

FRANK BARNETT is clerking for John P. Jones.

J. MULCAHY, the merchant tailor, is at the St. Asaph.

MR. AND MRS. J. F. CUMMINS are at Drilling Springs.

MR. AND MRS. J. E. SHELLEY, of Danville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton.

A LARGE number of couples will go to Crab Orchard Springs to dance to night.

MR. GUS HOFMANN, manager of Crab Orchard Springs, who has been very ill, is improving.

MISS FRANK PHILLIPS, manager of the telephone exchange at Crab Orchard, was here yesterday.

MRS. LENA RAGSDALE, a handsome widow from Clarksville, Tenn., is at Crab Orchard Springs.

SINE DUDDERAR gave his young friends a party last night and regaled them with delicious refreshments.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

PHISH line of candles at Warren & Shank.

EMPIRE wheat drills, best made, at Heazley & Carter's.

THE Twice a Week INTERIOR JOURNAL is only \$1 a year cash. Remember that.

HON. R. C. WARREN will speak at Mt. Vernon Monday. Don't fail to hear him.

ZIGLER Bros. shoes. You know what they are. New fall styles just in. Sovereign & Sons.

FARM of 130 acres for sale privately. Possession given to suit purchaser. J. C. McClary, Exr.

STUBBLE PLOWs, —Vulcan and Gibbs' Imperial Steel Beam plows at B. K. Weisen & Son's.

DILLS.—Hayworth, Richmond champion and McSherry grain drills—best on the market. W. A. Carson.

FOR RENT.—The McRoberts residence opposite Stanford Female College. Apply to W. H. Higgins.

CHICKEN FEED.—Five bushels of chicken feed screenings for only \$1 at J. H. Daughman & Co's. mill, Stanford.

READ J. L. Fruhman's advertisement and take advantage of his unprecedented offer of the finest suit in the Globe for \$7.50.

THE pressure on our advertising and news columns begins to look like we will have to permanently enlarge the INTERIOR JOURNAL.

THERE are now 99 telephones in connection with the Exchange, which began less than two years ago with seven, so Manager Homer Wray tells us.

SPEAKING.—Hons. Frank B. Burke, of Indiana, and J. Cripps Beckham, nominee for lieutenant governor, will speak at Stanford at 1:30 Wednesday, Aug. 30. Let every democrat hear them.

WE are rather late in the printing of Senator Goebel's opening speech, but several causes intervened to prevent. A good thing never gets old, however, and we commend its careful perusal to our patrons.

THE pocket book found by W. P. Carson and advertised in this paper, proved to be the property of E. E. Patterson, who was delighted to get it again as it contained a good deal of money and other valuables.

LOOK out for counterfeit silver half dollars. The Advocate says they are in circulation in Boyle. It is dangerous. Indication, because it looks and seems to be pure, but is of short weight. It bears the date of 1897.

REHEARSAL.—W. W. White tells us that burglars broke into his store in which the postoffice is kept at Lytle the other night and got a razor, a box of cartridges and \$1.25 in one cent pieces. They were evidently after Mr. White's cash and his fine gun, but he had them with him in his residence.

THIS section sent but four to the London republican blow-out, three from here and one from Crab Orchard. Capt. R. D. Thompson tells us that his train took in 300, including two cars from the K. C. branch, but the majority traveled only a short distance, making the special from Junction City a losing venture.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.—Mr. M. P. Hubbell tells us that the schools in his section taught by Misses Ananda Carson and McFarley closed for the week, the report having gotten out that Miss Georgia Lewis had broken out with the small-pox during the institute at Crab Orchard and all the teachers had had a chance to catch it. Miss Lewis was sick, but had nothing like the small pox and is well now.

JAMES CARPENTER, one of the most substantial and worthy of our colored citizens, died Wednesday of typhoid fever. He was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and the order took charge of his remains. It was while attending the State lodge of that order at Georgetown that he was stricken down. The deceased was a school trustee and in many ways aided in the upbuilding of his race, who will sadly miss him. We learn that he carried insurance policies of \$1,000, which will leave his family in good fix.

THE L. & N. offers another cheap rate to Cincinnati Sunday—\$1.25.

MAD DOG.—A large dog went to Eld. Joseph Ballou's house Wednesday and made battle with him. As he was unarmed his only safety was in getting the dog by the throat as he attempted to take him by the throat or arm. This he succeeded in doing and choked him until help arrived. They turned him loose and yesterday morning he attacked a colored man on the road and was shot. Mr. Ballou says he was either mad or the most vicious dog he ever saw.

THE entertainments given by Miss Linda Miller and Mr. Mike Owsley in honor of Misses Gertrude and Harriet Pettus, of Louisville, were largely attended and all who met the charming young ladies were delighted with them. Prapple and loss were served at Miss Miller's, while Mr. Owsley, in addition to luscious watermelons, also had frappe served. He was assisted in entertaining by his sisters, Misses Linda and Emma, who made everyone have a royal time.

A HEROINE.—Wednesday morning as Miss Nannie Watson, with her little sister, Ethel, were coming up Main Street the bolt of her buggy shaft broke and the shaft dropping caused her horse to run off. Several gentlemen seeing their peril rushed to stop the animal, which shied onto the elevated pavement in front of the Lincoln County National Bank and fell. Little damage was done and Miss Watson, who had tied to the reins and was the cool one in the crowd, asked that the horse be hitched to another buggy, which was done, and she went her way as if nothing had happened.

MEANS BUSINESS.—Mr. C. H. Williams, who proposes to build the road from here to McKinney, began with a corps of engineers yesterday to run the line so that it may be definitely known where the right-of-way may be secured. Capt. W. H. Spradlin, at the request of Mr. J. S. Hocker, furnished his notes of the survey and the line will be run on that. Mr. Williams is an engineer himself and has John Nichols, C. Williams and C. Peck with him. Mr. Williams is backed by a responsible company and only asks the right-of-way, \$5,000 in subscriptions and \$5,000 to build the road, which will give Stanford an independent and competing line to the great Queen & Crescent. It oughtn't to be hard to raise that amount and we believe it can be done. If the road is built freight rates will be decreased, business will enliven and vacant stores and residences find tenants. The INTERIOR JOURNAL will copper any man's subscription in Stanford and take as much stock as anybody.

L. & N. PAPERS' LIES.—"You live in Covington, what do you know of the charges that the L. & N. papers make that Goebel goes armed to the teeth when at home and keeps a regular body guard?" was asked of Lawyer H. D. Gregory, who is a dyed-in-the-wool republican. "I have been living in Covington for two years," he said, "and I have never heard of such a thing. On the contrary no man conducts himself better nor stands higher. I have been asked if the bum element was not for him and my reply has been it is always for the man in power. It was for Harvey Myers till he was dethroned by Goebel, whose word now is law in Covington. I shall not vote for him, but I do not hesitate to say that I am heartily both for his fellow-servants' bill and the McChord bill. I am, however, strongly opposed to his Election bill and will always be. Goebel's fight for the people against corporate encroachments have made him friends, even in my party, many of whom, like myself, think if he is elected governor, he has the backbone to see that railroads and other corporations are kept within the bounds, for which they were intended. You can say in as strong terms as you can that any charge against the personal character of Senator Goebel is false in every particular."

MORE ABOUT SOMERSET.—One of the fixtures of the court-house at Somerset is Mr. Dan Horden, who for a dozen years or more has been deputy county clerk. He is an intense democrat but is a fine clerk and even his politics don't cause him to lose his job, notwithstanding republicans have been in that office from the time whence the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. He is a fine penman, knows the office by heart and is as accommodating as men get to be. N. L. Barnett is clerk and aside from his politics is also all right. In the circuit clerk's office, and in the judge's, two mighty good men are found, Napier Adams and Judge William Catron, and it is a pleasure to be around the court-house with them. Sheriff Langdon and County Attorney G. W. Shudson are popular too, while Jailer S. O. Tate counts his friends by the thousands. The legal profession of Somerset has some bright lights, while her doctors and preachers are well and favorably known in this and other sections. The merchants carry good stocks and Dun and Bradstreet both show them to be financially all right. As stated before the banks are doing splendid business, while the hotels flourish and give the best the market affords. There's nothing short

about Somerset except her street lights and she's going to do better in that line ere long. What's the matter with her newspapers, somebody might ask, and in school-boy parlance with one accord we answer, They're all right.

THE INTERIOR JOURNAL is preparing to eclipse anything ever attempted by a newspaper in these parts. It has contracted with Mr. C. L. Howell, the well-known and capable writer and prompter of trade editions, to issue within the next 10 days an illustrated edition three times the size of this sheet. It will be printed on cream book paper and the edition will require 20 reams or 1,200 pounds of paper. If you want to get the best advertising you ever did in your life, you had better engage space at once as it is going like hot cakes.

## MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

W. T. Catron, 25, and Miss Minnie Hill, 15, met a spire near Middleboro, and having the license, they were made one standing in the middle of the road.

Napoleon Andrew Jackson Overall, aged 82, was married at New Albany, Ind., the other day to Miss Gilly Annmons, 49. It was Overall's seventh matrimonial venture.

Miss Olivia Louise Richardson, daughter of Editor J. M. Richardson, of the Glasgow Times, eloped with W. H. Harlow to Jeffersonville and was married. Her parents objected on account of her youth.

Joe Gatlin and Mrs. Nannie Farley were married Saturday, to the surprise of their friends, who had no inkling of what was to occur. The boys gave them a charivari. Together, they have nine children to begin with.—Williamsburg Times.

W. P. Swope, county clerk of Owen, who married a Lincoln county girl, who obtained a divorce from him, afterwards married Miss Ruth Stamper and she also got a divorce from him. This week he remarried Miss Stamper and they are spending their second honeymoon at Old Point.

Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Beazley, Mr. J. R. Beazley and Miss Clara Mershon drove over to Danville Wednesday night and were made one after God's holy ordinance by Rev. Savage, of the Methodist church. The marriage occurred in the Gilcher House and Mr. Samuel W. Menefee was master of ceremonies. After a nice supper Mr. and Mrs. Beazley returned to Stanford and are now at home to their friends at the St. Asaph. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mershon and is as pretty as she is capable and deserving. She has been with Mr. J. P. Jones since his advent into business here and his loss is Mr. Beazley's gain. Possessed of a sweet and cultured voice she has been much in demand at church and other entertainments, and has always responded willingly and praiseworthy. The groom is the well-known liveryman and a good business man of exemplary habits. Congratulations are being extended on all sides and everybody wishes the happy pair a life long honeymoon.

The ceremony that united Prof. E. B. Stover, of Knoxville, and Miss Mattie Dunlap Hopper, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Hopper, at 10:30 on the 22d, was a very impressive one. Rev. S. M. Rankin in beautiful language telling of the solemnity of the vows and of the happiness that comes to those who truly love, in the marriage state. Preceding the couple to the parlors came Mr. Rouse, of Nashville, and W. H. Hopper, Alfred A. Higgins and W. O. Hopper. The ceremony over congratulations were showered on the young couple and then they and the guests enjoyed a royal breakfast of substantial, which closed with cake and leas. A drive to the depot followed, many of the bride's friends accompanying them thither and fairly covering them with showers of rice as they took the train for their Knoxville home. The groom is principal of the Knoxville High School and the two met at Peabody Institute where they were taking a normal course. Cupid soon shot his darts through both their hearts. Mr. Stover followed his charmer to Kentucky and after repeated visits, the sequel is told above. The bride was attired in a neat fitting blue cloth, tailor-made suit with a jaunty hat to match and her beauty was never more apparent or pronounced. She was a lovely bride and being a sensible, highly educated girl will make a wife like the one spoken of in Proverbs, that will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She was the recipient of many costly presents, including a handsome organ from her aunt for whom she was named, Mrs. Mattie D. Withers.

John Jackson was arrested near Kingston charged with stabbing Wm. Hubbard, a former soldier in the 4th Kentucky, over a woman.

The Southern Mutual Investment Company, of Lexington, Ky.

Plan: INSURANCE REVERSED.

We Pay While You Live. Old Line Companies Pay When You Die.

Over \$150,000 paid in living benefits. Over \$25,000,000 (Twenty-five and a half million) Surplus.

H. KNEES WEAVER, Local Agent, A. SMITH, Secy., Lexington, Ky.

## A Fine Stock Farm At Auction!

For with the will annexed of Nat. Lafon de sold, we will sell to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-house door in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Ky., on

Wednesday, Sept. 13, '99, at 12 O'clock Sharp, The farm of the late Nat. Lafon, containing 440 Acres.

Situated one mile from Harrodsburg, Ky., immediately on the turnpike road between the cities of Harrodsburg and Louisville, in the far famed "Blue Grass" region of Kentucky. In this farm there is a comfortable modern frame house, with one story ell, containing ten rooms, with halls and porches, and all necessary outbuildings such as barns, cribs, granary, machine house, dairy, servant's houses, etc. There are three never-failing wells, beside springs and ponds for stock purposes, etc. There is about four or five miles of fine new fence, and hedge, picket and post and railing fence in good order. Most of this desirable farm is in grass. It is regarded by all who know anything about such matters as one of the best stock farms in Central Kentucky. Seeding privileges will be given at once and full possession Jan. 1st, 1900. Any one desiring to inspect this valuable farm before day of sale, if coming from a distance will be furnished conveyances on application to T. M. Cardwell, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Terms:—One-fourth cash balance in four, five, six and seven years, purchaser to execute negotiable promissory notes for deferred payments, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, a lien to be retained in deed to secure balance of purchase money, and deed to provide that failure to pay off installment of interest or principal for 30 days after due to mature entire debt at option of holder. This is an absolute sale and the farm will be sold in three separate tracts, and then as a whole and the bid bringing most money will be accepted. For further particulars call on or address, T. M. CARDWELL, Harrodsburg, Ky. Columbia Finance & Trust Co., Louisville, Ky., Administrators with will annexed. Note:—Successful bidders may have the option of paying cash and taking delivery of the farm at once, or balance purchase money for five years, no terms, otherwise, same as above. T. M. Cardwell, Auctioneer.

## GO TO JAMES FRYE

For nice new Dry Goods and Notions, the Newest Things in Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts and Underwear of all Kinds, for Big, Little, Old and Young. Latest Style Shoes

For ladies, Men, Girls and Boys. The very latest things in Clothing. 15 years' experience in taking measures and I can fit any old shape. I will be glad to furnish you any day to the year suitable goods at bottom prices

JAMES FRYE, Hustonville.

TEN DAY RAIL AND LAKE EXCURSION TO

## MACKINAC ISLAND,

Leaving Cincinnati Tuesday, Aug. 29.

VIA THE C. H. & D. & D. & C. STEAMER.

Only \$5 Round Trip.

Via rail to Toledo and an \$10 Mile Lake Trip. Side Trips at very low rates have been arranged to "The Soo," Duluth, "The Snows," and Harbor Springs.

For State room or Berth Reservations and information of any kind call on your C. H. & D. Agent, or write

D. G. EDWARDS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, O.



## A Big Corset Stock

Just placed on sale

We are now offering the New Fall Lengths and Styles in Glove Fitting and American Lady Corsets,

Acknowledged by corset wearers to be the leading corsets of America. Come while assortment is complete. We have them for long, short, stout and thin folks. No fancy prices but your money's worth.

SEVERANCE & SONS.

## New Fall Dress Goods!

But you say its too early to buy. Not so. Remember the old adage about that early bird, etc., just so it is in the purchase of your fall Dress Goods. You will find in the first importations the choicest patterns; and selections made now will be from the

## CREAM OF THE MARKET.

It costs nothing to look, so come and let us show you some

## Swell Plaid Novelties for Skirts

Black Crepons in variety from 75c to \$2.50, Stern Serges, Surah Cloth, Henriettas, &c. Our sale on

## Ladies' Low Cut Shoes!

Continues. Remember they still go at Manufacturers cost.

## JOHN P. JONES.

## Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.

The painting season is here. We wish to call your attention to the fact that we keep the Best Ready Mixed Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., in the market.

## TOILET ARTICLES!

Our line of Toilet Articles, such as Tooth Brushes, Combs, Soaps, &c., is complete, up-to-date and of the very best quality.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded from the Purest and Best drugs obtainable. Prices reasonable. We solicit your patronage.

CRAIG & HOCKER.



